IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 16, and cancel claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 14, 15, and 17 as follows:

Claims 1 and 2. (cancelled)

1   Claim 3. (currently amended) ~~The liquid crystal display device~~
2 ~~according to claim 2,~~ A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
3   a liquid crystal cell forming an image display area;
4   a driver for applying a voltage to said liquid crystal cell;
5   an overdrive controller for controlling said driver to apply an
6 overdrive voltage exceeding a targeted pixel value to said liquid crystal
7 cell, wherein said overdrive controller controls such that the driver outputs
8 the voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-
9 pixel in order to make up effective brightness of each sub-pixel which forms
10 a single full-pixel;
11   wherein said overdrive controller selects the overdrive voltage for the
12 sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest transition of brightness and selects the
13 voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for the other
14 sub-pixels in order to coordinate with the sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest
15 transition; and
16   wherein said overdrive controller stores predicted capacitance for each
17 of the sub-pixels and calculates the voltage to ~~be accelerated or decelerated~~
18 accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-pixel in order
19 to coordinate with each other based on the predicted capacitance.

1   Claim 4. (currently amended) ~~The liquid crystal display device~~
2 ~~according to claim 1,~~ A liquid crystal display device, comprising:
3   a liquid crystal cell forming an image display area;
4   a driver for applying a voltage to said liquid crystal cell;
5   an overdrive controller for controlling said driver to apply an
6 overdrive voltage exceeding a targeted pixel value to said liquid crystal
7 cell, wherein said overdrive controller controls such that the driver outputs
8 the voltage to accelerate or decelerate a brightness transition for each sub-
9 pixel in order to make up effective brightness of each sub-pixel which forms
10 a single full-pixel; and
11   wherein said overdrive controller stores predicted capacitance for each
12 of the sub-pixels and calculates the overdrive voltage based on the predicted
13 capacitance.

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Claim 5. (canceled)

1   Claim 6. (currently amended)   ~~The liquid crystal display device~~
2   ~~according to claim 5, wherein said controller further comprises:~~ A liquid
3   crystal display device, comprising:
4   a liquid crystal cell for displaying an image when a voltage is applied
5   to each pixel in a thin film transistor (TFT) structure;
6   a driver for applying a voltage to each of the pixels of said liquid
7   crystal cell;
8   a controller for controlling the driver to apply a voltage to said
9   liquid crystal cell, the voltage exceeding what is to be applied when
10   displaying targeted brightness on the liquid crystal cell, wherein said
11   controller comprises:
12   transition state comprehending unit for comprehending for each of the
13   sub-pixels a transition state between present starting brightness of said
14   liquid crystal cell predicted in advance and targeted brightness at one
15   refresh cycle later which is to be displayed hereupon;
16   voltage calculating unit for calculating a voltage to be applied to
17   each of said sub-pixels based on the transition state comprehended;
18   capacitance predicting unit for predicting a capacitance value of a
19   pixel that ~~will be~~ is reached after the refresh cycle when applying said
20   voltage calculated by said voltage calculating unit to the pixel with the
21   present capacitance value; and
22   a storage device for storing said capacitance value predicted by said
23   capacitance predicting unit.

1   Claim 7. (original) The liquid crystal display device according to
2   claim 6, wherein said present starting brightness used by said transition
3   state comprehending unit is said capacitance value stored in said storage
4   device.

Claims 8 and 9. (cancelled)

1   Claim 10. (currently amended) A liquid crystal display drive circuit,
2   comprising:
3   a capacitance predicting unit for predicting a capacitance value that
4   each pixel ~~will reach~~ reaches at one refresh cycle later when applying a
5   predetermined voltage for targeted brightness;
6   a storage device for storing the predicted capacitance value;
7   a transition state comprehending unit for comprehending a transition
8   state of brightness based on the targeted brightness of each sub-pixel at one

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9   refresh cycle later and the capacitance value stored in said storage device;
10 and
11   a voltage calculating unit for calculating a voltage to be applied to
12 each sub-pixel based on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

1   Claim 11. (original) The liquid crystal display drive circuit
2   according to claim 10, wherein said voltage calculating unit calculates the
3   voltage which is accelerated or decelerated to coordinate the effective
4   brightness of each sub-pixel.

1   Claim 12. (currently amended) A method for driving a liquid crystal
2   display, wherein an input pixel value is overdriven to output a modified
3   pixel value, the method comprising the steps of:
4   predicting a capacitance value that each pixel will reach reaches at
5   one refresh cycle later when applying a predetermined voltage for the input
6   pixel value;
7   storing the predicted capacitance value;
8   comprehending a transition state of brightness for each of sub-pixels
9   constituting each pixel based on an input pixel value at one refresh cycle
10 later and said stored capacitance value; and
11   calculating a voltage for a predetermined sub-pixel to be underdriven
12 depending on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

1   Claim 13. (original) The method according to claim 12, further
2   comprising the steps of:
3   selecting the sub-pixel exhibiting the slowest transition of brightness
4   from the transition states comprehended; and
5   calculating a voltage for the selected sub-pixel to be overdriven.

        Claims 14 and 15. (cancelled)

1   Claim 16. (currently amended) A program for directing a computer to
2   drive a liquid crystal display device, the program comprising the functions
3   of:
4   predicting a capacitance value that each pixel will reach reaches at
5   one refresh cycle later when applying a predetermined voltage to said liquid
6   crystal display device based on a pixel value to be displayed;
7   storing the predicted capacitance value in a buffer of said computer;
8   comprehending a transition state of brightness for each of sub-pixels
9   constituting each pixel based on an input pixel value at one refresh cycle
10 later and said stored capacitance value; and

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11   calculating a voltage for a predetermined sub-pixel to be underdriven
12   depending on the transition state of brightness comprehended.

    Claim 17. (cancelled)

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